

FAUNISTIC NOTE

# New faunistic record of two species of genus *Calvia* (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae: Coccinellini) from India and Myanmar

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## Abstract

*Calvia sichuanica* Kovář (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae: Coccinellini) is reported for the first time from India and Myanmar, previously known only from China. Also, *Calvia explanata* Poorani, from Sikkim and Darjeeling, is newly reported from Manipur, state of India.

## Keywords

Northeastern hill province, ladybird beetles, distributional range expansion.

The genus *Calvia* Mulsant, 1846 (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae: Coccinellini) is distributed in the Palaearctic and Oriental regions, comprises more than 20 species of them, 14 species are known from India (Iablokoff-Khnzorian 1982; Booth 1997; Kuznetsov 1997; Poorani 2002; Poorani 2014). Booth (1997) reviewed the genus and provided the habitus and illustrations of male and female genitalia of the Indian species except for *C. quindecimguttata* (Fabricius, 1777). The most recent species described from Himalayan Region is *C. explanata* Poorani, 2014. Additional significant illustrations of habitus, male and female genitalia are provided in Iablokoff-Khnzorian (1982), Ren et al. (2009), and Yu (2010). Kovář (2007: 71) in Catalogue of Palearctic Coleoptera proposed *Calvia sichuanica* as a replacement name for the *C. sicardi* Mader, 1930, as the original name, *Agrabia sicardi*

Nunenmacher, 1912 was preoccupied. Ren et al. (2009) provided the habitus and male genitalia of *C. sicardi* Mader, 1930 and reported the species only from China, overlooking the replaced name, *C. sichuanica* Kovář, 2007. While working on a collection of Coccinellidae in National Zoological Collection of Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata (NZSI), the specimens of *C. sichuanica* Kovář, 2007 and a recently described species, *C. explanata* Poorani, 2014 were found. The purpose of the paper is to report *C. sichuanica* Kovář, 2007 for the first time from India and Myanmar along with the supported illustrations of male and female habitus. *Calvia explanata* Poorani, 2014, described from Sikkim and Darjeeling is also newly reported from Manipur state. Most of the species of the genus are restricted to the Himalayan region with only two species *C. andrewesi* (Weise, 1908), and *C. sykesii* (Crotch, 1874) extended their distribution towards penninsular India.

The materials for the present study are housed in the National Zoological Collection of Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata (NZSI). Male genitalia were dissected, cleaned in 10% KOH solution, and fixed in glycerol gelatin slides prior to the study. The specimens were examined using a Nikon SMZ25 stereo microscope, and the photographs were taken using DS-Ri2 camera with NIS Elements BR 5.10.00 imaging software. Images were improved using Adobe Photoshop CS5. Morphological terminology used in the description of adults follows Ślipiński (2007), Ślipiński & Tomaszewska (2010) and Lawrence et al. (2011).

The following abbreviations are used for various measurements of the body parts given in the descriptions of the species:

TL–total body length, from apical margin of clypeus to apex of elytra

PL–pronotal length, from the middle of anterior margin to margin of basal foramen

PW–pronotal width at widest part

EL–elytral length along suture, including scutellum

EW–elytral width across both elytra at widest part.

NZSI–National Zoological Collection of Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata

#### Taxonomic accounts

Genus *Calvia* Mulsant, 1846

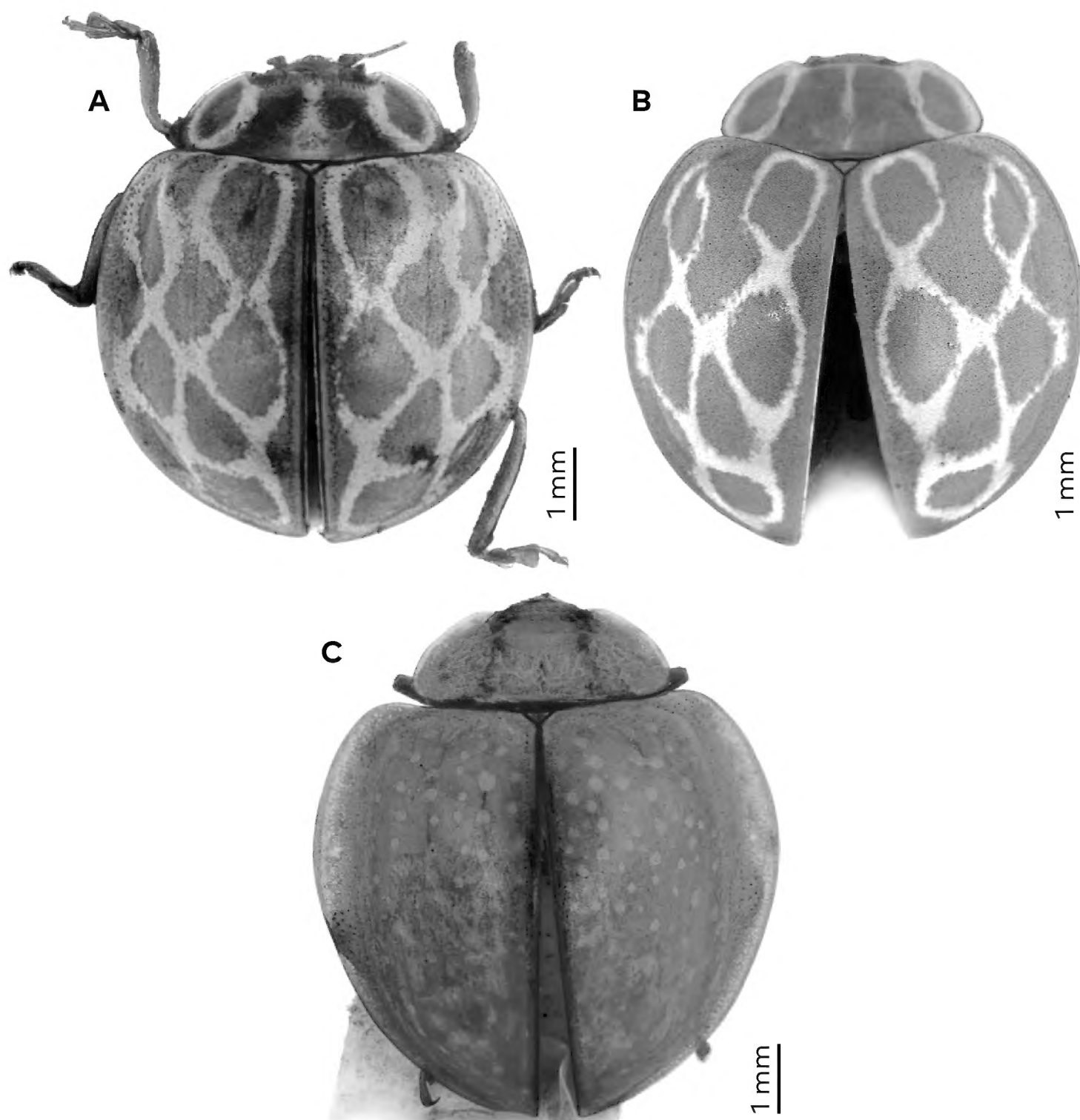
Type species: *Coccinella decemguttata* Linnaeus, 1767.

*Calvia sichuanica* Kovář, 2007

(Figs 1A, 1B)

*Calvia sicardi* Mader, 1930: 163, figure 3, habitus; Ren et al., 2009: 184, 185, figures 244a habitus, 244b abdomen, 244c–e male genitalia, [homonym]. [Type locality: China, Sze-Chwan Province, Mts. Yunling].

*Calvia sichuanica* Kovář, 2007: 608 [nom. nov.].



**Figure 1.** *Calvia sichuanica* Kovář, 2007: A – male habitus, dorsal; B – female habitus, dorsal; C – *Calvia explanata* Poorani, 2014, male habitus, dorsal.

**Material examined.** India: Manipur, Ukhrul, 27.xii.1992, 1 female, Registration No. 27935/H4A, leg. RS Mridha [NZSI]. North East Burma (Myanmar): Kambaiti, 7000 feet, 18.iv.1934, 1 male, Registration No. 27936/H4A, leg. R. Malaise [NZSI].

**Measurements.** TL: 6.80–7.20 mm; TW: 6.20–6.70 mm; TL/TW: 1.07–1.10; PL/PW: 0.33–0.37; EL/EW: 1.76–1.78.

**Body.** Dorsum golden–yellowish except for transparent lateral margins of pronotum and elytra; ventral side brown. Dorsum oval, convex; just before mid–elytra broadest; elytra longer than wide; glabrous dorsally.

**Head.** Clypeal margin truncate between lateral projections; eyes prominent, inner ocular margins distinct anteriorly.

**Antennae.** Elongate with 11 antennomeres; antennal club 3 antennomeres, asymmetrical; terminal antennomere oval, flattened apically.

**Pronotum.** Two oval maculae at lateral edge, one longitudinal at middle.

**Scutellar shield.** Triangular, broadest at pronotal base.

**Elytra.** Elytron with 5 golden-yellowish maculae (arranged as 2–2–1), lined with buttery yellow pattern (Figs 1A, 1B) 2 oblique near scutellar shield, 2 near mid-elytron, and 1 near apex; surface with coarse punctures.

**Thorax.** Brown, ventral side covered with pubescence. Intercoxal prosternal process convex, without carinae. Mesoventrite medially semi-circularly margined.

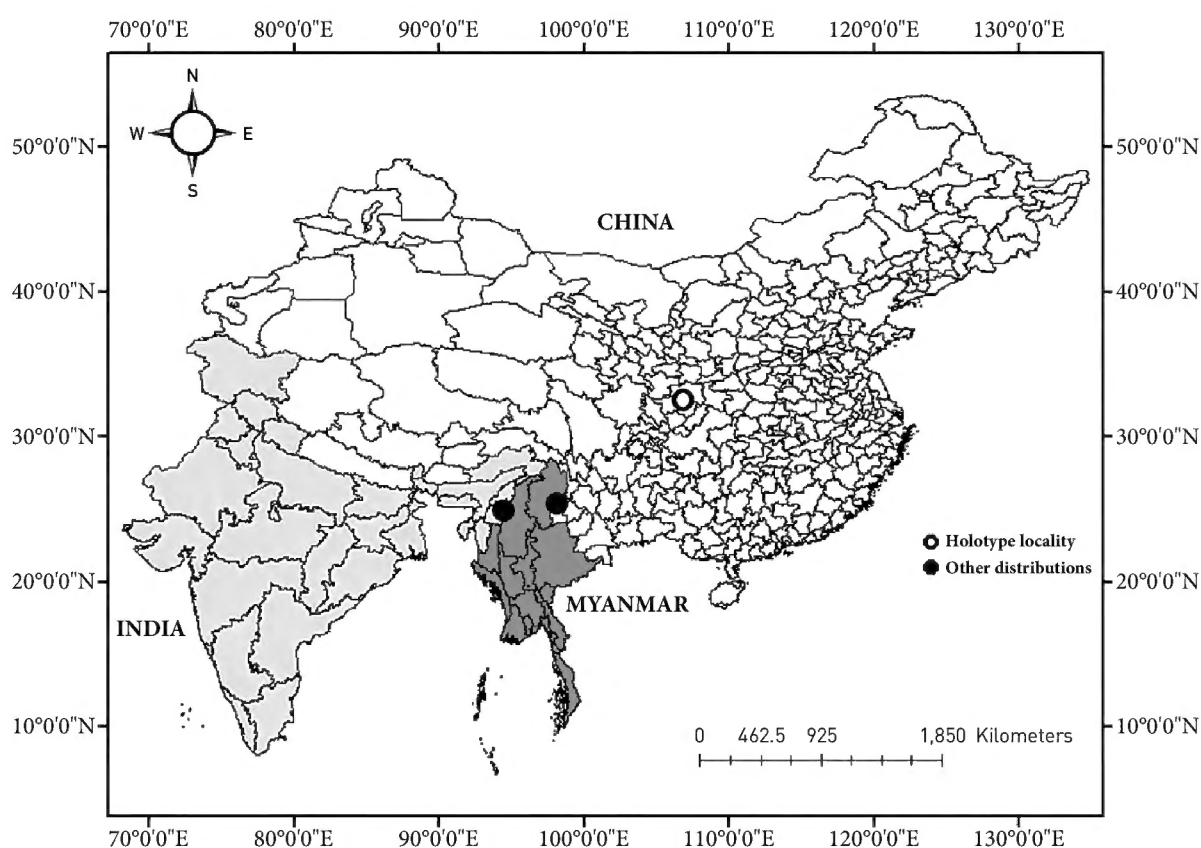
**Metaventricle with discrimen.** Epipleuron wide, deeply concave for accommodation of legs, complete at apex.

**Legs.** Pro-femur with depression or foveae for holding pro-tibiae when retracted. Meso- and metatibiae with double apical spurs. Tarsal claws appendiculate.

**Abdomen.** Abdomen with six ventrites, in both sexes. Abdominal postcoxal lines incomplete, short, ends before posterior margin of ventrite 1. Posterior margin of ventrite 5 straight, superficially and widely margined, that of ventrite 6 emarginate in male and arcuate in female. margined

**Distribution.** (Fig. 2). India: Manipur (this paper). Elsewhere: China (Ren et al. 2009) and Myanmar (this paper).

**Remarks.** This species is recorded for the first time from India (Manipur) and Myanmar, previously known from China. In external appearance, *C. sichuanica*



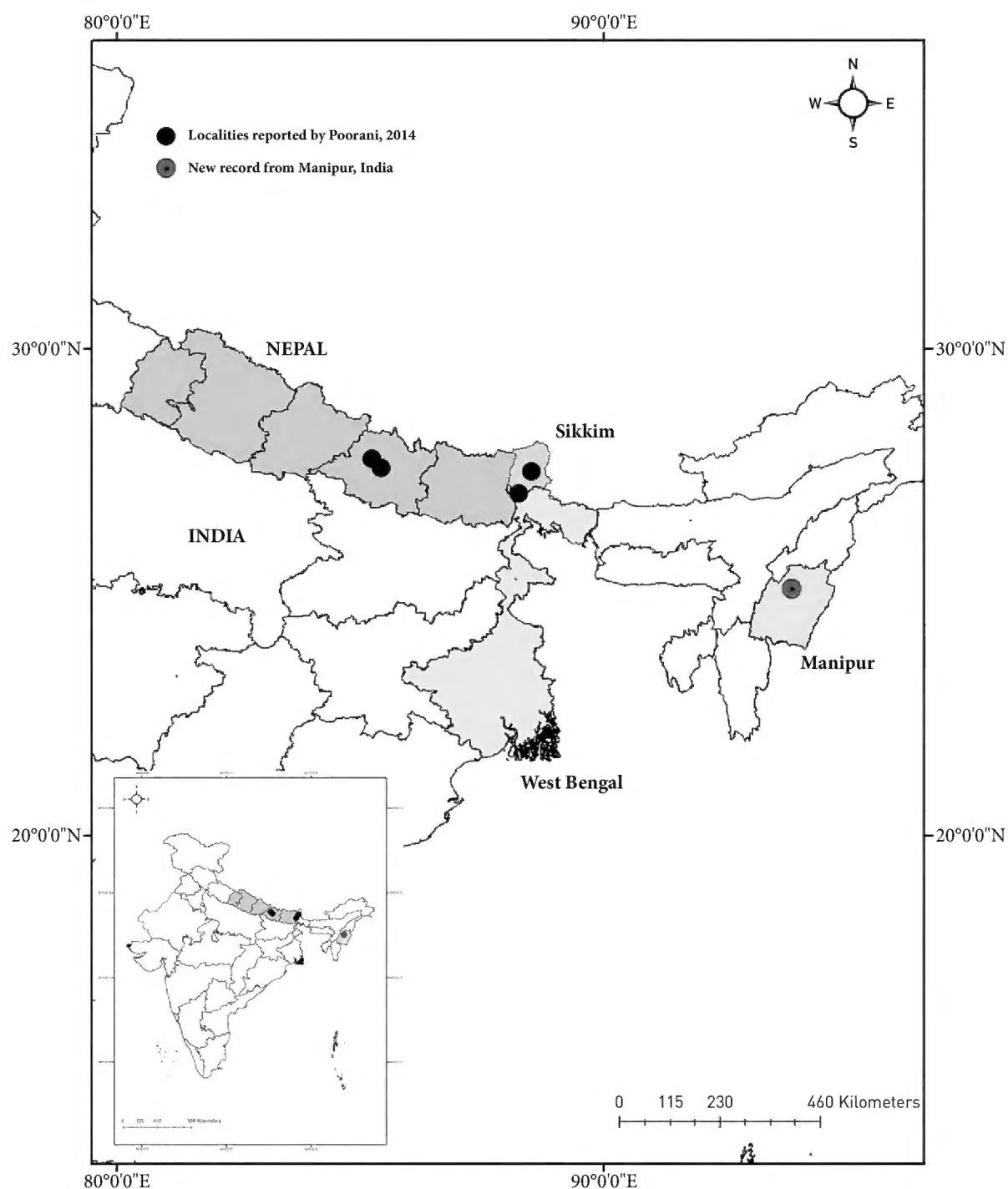
**Figure 2.** Map of India, Myanmar and China, showing distributional records of *C. sichuanica* Kovář, 2007.

closely resembles *C. vulnerata* (Hope, 1831), but the structure of male and female genitalia resembles with that of *C. championorum* Booth, 1997. In *C. vulnerata*, elytron usually has 6 either yellow or black spots and with or without a pale outer ring. In contrast, in *C. sichuanica*, elytron has 5 golden yellow, with a pale yellow outer ring. In *C. championorum*, the parameres are equal in length of penis guide, penis swollen at apical one-third portion, and spermatheca much slender and broader near the base, whereas in, *C. sichuanica*, the parameres are slightly longer than penis guide, penis narrow and twisted to a thread-like structure and spermatheca entirely slender and comparatively less curved.

*Calvia explanata* Poorani, 2014

(Figs 1C; 3)

*Calvia explanata* Poorani, 2014: 2, figures 1a–c, 2a–f.



**Figure 3.** Map of India and Nepal, showing distributional records of *C. explanata* Poorani, 2014.



**Material examined.** India: Manipur: Koubru Peak, 06.xii.2017, 25.0856° N, 93.8872° E, 2 exs., Registration No. 27934/H4A, leg. C. Tuboi [NZSI].

**Distribution.** India: Sikkim (Pantok, Mangam), Manipur (Koubru Peak, this paper) and West Bengal (Darjeeling); Nepal (Poorani 2014).

**Remarks.** Poorani (2014) described this species from the Himalayas; Manipur (Koubru Peak) is a new distributional record for the species (Fig. 3).

Both the species of *Calvia* Mulsant, 1846; *C. sichuanica* Kovář, 2007 and *C. explanata* Poorani, 2014 were recorded from Palearctic regions. This new distributional addition confirms that these species are not restricted to that region and has extended their range to Indo-Malayan region as well (Figs 2, 3).

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